Coe's Column.

DE'S COUGH BALSAM!

long tried and popular Remedy is again called attention of the public. As often as the year around, the proprietor annually make their to the people, and remind them that amongst the things required for the health, comfort and ease of the family through the long and tedious of winter, Coe's Cough Balsam should not be ften. For years it has been a household medi- and mothers anxious for the safety of their chil- and all who suffer from any disease of the throat, and lungs, cannot afford to be without it. In on to the ordinary four ounce so long in th t, we now furnish our mammoth family size e, which will, in common with the other size, be at all Drug Stores.

FOR CROUP,

lsam will be found invaluable, and may always ed upon in the most extreme cases.

WHOOPING COUGH.

estimony of all who have used for this terri- ase during the last ten years, is, that it in- y relieves and cures it.

SORE THROAT.

your throat wet with the Balsam—taking lit- often—and you will very soon find relief.

RD COLDS AND COUGHS

once to a steady use of this great remedy.— ucceed in giving relief where all other re- have failed.

ENESS OF THE THROAT, CHEST AND LUNGS.

delay procuring and immediately taking gh Balsam, when troubled with any of the ed difficulties. They are all premonitory s of Consumption, and if not arrested, will later keep you away into the valley of from which none can ever return.

IN CONSUMPTION,

re-worn sufferer has found relief and to- re that her life has been made easy and pro- the use of Coe's Cough Balsam.

IN SHORT,

know the article, and it needs no comment It is for sale by every Druggist and Dealer re in the United States.

THE C. G. CLARK CO., ole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

! Read!! Read!

TTENTION of the PEOPLE

IS CALLED TO THE

orld's Great Remedy,

's Dyspepsia Cure.

ration is pronounced by Dyspeptics as the remedy that will surely cure that ag- fatal malady. For years it swept on its carrying before it to an untimely grave, sufferers.

Dyspepsia Cure has come to the Rescue.

on, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache or Acidity of Stomach, Ris- Food, Flatulency, Las- e, Weariness, Anxiety ter- minating in Dead

cured by this potent remedy, as the pa- t. Although but five years before the is the verdict of the masses! How what- n, of Milwaukee, says:

[LESTER SEXTON, of Milwaukee.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 26, 1868.

D. CLARK & Co., New Haven, Conn.

and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, ved PERFECTLY satisfactory as a Rem- NO hesitation in saying that we have re- BENEFIT from its use.

Very Respectfully,

(Signed) LESTER SEXTON

all cases of Diarrhea aplaints, Griping and on of the stomach. monly everywhere at to

C. G. CLA RK CO., Sole Proprietors ven, New Haven, Ct

. BUE HLER, Gettysburg, Pa., for Adams county.

by 10, 1868.—1yeow

HARPER, McPHERSON & BUEHLER,

PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS,

Baltimore street, between the Court-house and Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION:

THE STAR AND SENTINEL is published every Friday morning, at $2.00 a year in advance; or $2.50 if not paid within the year. No subscriptions discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publishers.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at reasonable rates.—A liberal deduction will be made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year. Special notices will be inserted at special rates, to be agreed upon.

☞ The circulation of the STAR AND SENTINEL is one-half larger than that ever attained by any newspaper in Adams county; and, as an advertising medium, it cannot be excelled.

☞ WORK of all kinds will be promptly executed, and at fair rates. Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., in every variety and style will be printed at short notice. Terms Cash.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Robert J. Fisher.
Associate Judges—Joseph J. Kuhn, Robert G. Harper.
Prothonotary—Jacob Melhorn.
Register and Recorder—Wm. D. Holtzworth.
Clerk of the Courts—A. W. Minter.
District Attorney—Wm. A. Duncan.
Treasurer—M. D. Wattles.
Sheriff—Philip Haun.
Coroner—Dr. W. J. McClure.
Surveyor—Jesse D. Keller.
Commissioners—Nicholas Wierman, Jacob Lott, Moses Hartman. *Clerk*—J. M. Walter. *Counsel*—Wm. McClean. *Physician to Jail*—Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal.
Directors of the Poor—John Rahn, Martin Geis, Benjamin Deardorff. *Steward*—Jonas Johns. *Clerk*—H. H. Wolf. *Treasurer*—Jacob Benner. *Counsel*—J. C. Neely. *Physician*—J. W. C. O'Neal. *Auditors*—Henry L. Dream, Martin E. Bollinger, Eli G. Heagy.

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

Burgess—C. H. Buehler.
Council—W. S. Hamilton, Alexander Spangler, Jacob W. Cress, Robert Tate, A. M. Hunter, Wm. F. Baker.
Clerk—P. D. Duphorn. *Treasurer*—George Little.
Constables—George W. Weikert, James Rouzer.
School Directors—Wm. Quinn, W. T. King, Hiram Warren, John F. McCreary, Jacob Aughinbaugh, A. M. Hunter. *Secretary*—John F. McCreary. *Treasurer*—E. G. Fahnestock.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK.

President—George Swope.
Cashier—J. Emory Bair.
Teller—Henry S. Bennett.
Directors—George Swope, William Young, Henry Wirt, David Wills, David Rendlehart, Wm. McSherry, William D. Hince, Joshua Motter, Marcus Samson.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.

President—George Arnold.
Cashier—George Arnold.
Teller—Samuel Bushman.
Directors—George Thorne, David McConaughy, John Brough, John Horner, George Arnold, Jacob Musselman, John Wolford.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.

President—J. L. Schick.
Secretary—William B. Meals.
Treasurer—Alexander Cobean.
Managers—John Bolgp. J. L. Hill, Josiah Benner, George Spangler, George Little, William B. Meals, Alexander Cobean.

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—David A. Buehler.
Treasurer—Edward G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Henry A. Picking, Jacob King.

ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President—Samuel Herbst.
Vice Presidents—William McSherry, J. S. Witherow.
Corresponding Secretary—Henry J. Stahle.
Recording Secretary—Edward G. Fahnestock.
Treasurer—David Wills.
Managers—William B. Wilson. William Wible, Jonas Routzahn, Frederick Diehl, W. Ross White, Elisha Penrose, John H. McClellan.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

President—Edward G. Fahnestock.
Vice President—William A. Duncan
Secretary—John F. McCreary.
Treasurer—John Culp.
Managers—J. W. C. O'Neal, John Rupp, A. J. Cover, D. Rendlehart, Wm. F. Robinson.

GAS COMPANY.

President—E. G. Fahnestock.
Secretary—Wm. A. Duncan.
Treasurer—Joel B. Danner.
Managers—A. D. Buehler, M. Richelberger, H. D. Wattles, S. R. Russell, W. A. Duncan, J. B. Danner.

WATER COMPANY.

President—George W. McClellan.
Secretary and Treasurer—Samuel R. Russell.
Managers—G. W. McClellan, E. B. Buehler, S. R. Russell, H. J. Stahle, M. Richelberger.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.

Sequestrator—Robert McCurdy.
Secretary and Treasurer—David Wills.

	First.	Second.
Trains depart	9.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M
" arrive	12.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M

The first train makes close connection for Harrisburg and Eastern and Western points, the second train with Baltimore.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Gettys Lodge, No. 124, I. O. O. F.—Meets corner Carlisle and Railroad streets, every Tuesday evening.
Union Encampment, No. 126, I. O. O. F.—In Odd Fellows' Hall, 1st and 3d Monday in each month.
Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 350, A. Y. M.—Corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets, 2d and 4th Thursday in each month.
Gen. Reynolds Lodge, No. 180, I. O. G. T.—On Baltimore street, every Monday evening.
Cayuga Tribe, No. 31, I. O. R. M.—In McConaughy's Hall, every Friday evening.
Post No. 9, G. A. R.—In Star and Sentinel Building, every Saturday evening.
Adjutant Division No. 214 S. of T.—In Star and Sentinel Building, every Wednesday evening.

CHURCHES.

Lutheran, (Christ's)—Pastor, Rev. C. A. Hay, D. D.—Services by Professors of College and Seminary alternately, Sabbath morning and evening and Wednesday evening. During vacations, Sunday evening service omitted.
Lutheran, (St. James')—Rev. E. Breidenbaugh. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
Protestant Episcopal—Rev. H. C. Cheston, J. B. Shaver. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Thursday evening.
Presbyterian—Rev. Wm. H. Hillis. Services Sabbath morning and evening, and Wednesday evening.
Catholic—Rev. Joseph Boll. Services 1st, 3d and 5th Sabbaths, morning and afternoon.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. Jamieson.—Services by special appointments.

Professional Cards, &c.

A. J. COVER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care. Office between Fahnestock and Danner and Ziegler's stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. May 29, 1857.

DAVID A. BUEHLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care. ☞ Office at his residence in the three-story building opposite the Court House. [Gettysburg, May 29, 1867

DAVID WILLS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at his residence in the South-east corner of Centre Square. May 29, 1867.

D. M'CONAUGHY, JOHN M. KRAUTH.

Attorneys and Counsellors.

D. McCONAUGHY has associated JOHN M. KRAUTH, Esq., in the practice of the law, at his old office, one door west of Buehler's Drug store, Chambersburg street.
Special attention given to Suits, Collections and Settlement of Estates. All legal business, and claims to Pensions, Bounty, Back-pay, and Damages a gainst U. States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to.
Land warrants located, and choice Farms for sale. Iowa and other western States. [Nov. 27, 1867.-t

DR. J. A. ARMSTRONG, Having located at NEW BALEM, will attend to all branches of his profession, and will be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
McKNIGHTSTOWN, P. O., } July 24, 1868.-tf
Adams county, Pa. }

DR. J. W. C. O'NEAL Has his Office at his residence in Baltimore street, two doors above the *Compiler* Office. Gettysburg, May 29, 1867.

JOHN LAWRENCE HILL, Dentist, Office in Chambersburg street, one door west of the Lutheran Church, nearly opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where he may be found ready and willing to attend any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full sets of teeth are invited to call. [May 29, 1867

DR. WM. STALLSMITH, Dentist, having located in Gettysburg, offers his services to the public. Office in York street, nearly opposite the Globe Inn, where he will be prepared to attend to any case within the province of the Dentist. Persons in want of full or partial sets of teeth are invited to call. Terms reasonable.
April 8, 1868.—tf

DR. C. W. BENSON HAS RESUMED the Practice of Medicine in LITTLESTOWN, and offers his services to the public. Office at his house, corner of Lombard street and Foundry alley, near the Railroad. Special attention given to Skin Diseases. [Littlestown, Nov. 13, 1867

Hotels and Restaurants.

EAGLE HOTEL.

The largest and most commodious in GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

CORNER OF CHAMBERSBURG AND WASHINGTON STREETS

JOHN L. TATE, Proprietor.

☞ An Omnibus, for Passengers and Baggage, runs to the Depot, on arrival and departure of Rail Road Trains. Careful servants, and reasonable charges. May 29, 1867.—

KEYSTONE HOTEL. *GETTYSBURG, PA.*

WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

NOW OPEN.

THIS is a new House, and has been fitted up in the most approved style. Its location a pleasant and convenient, being in the most business portion of the town. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests, with ample stabling attached. With experienced servants, and accommodating Clerks, we shall use every endeavor to please. This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and are kindly solicits a share of public patronage.
May 29, 1867.

The Star and Sentinel.

VOL. LXIX. NO. 29. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1869. WHOLE NO. 3565.

Life and Fire Insurance.

H. A. PICKING,

INSURANCE AGENT,

Represents the most reliable Fire, Life, Accident, Live Stock, and Horse-thief, Insurance Companies in the United States.

CASH ASSETS OF COMPANIES REPRESENTED, OVER $45,000,000.

PERPETUAL, STOCK OR MUTUAL RATE RISKS TAKEN.

SURVEYING AND CONVEYANCING also attended to.

OFFICE IN WEST MIDDLE STREET, GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

May 7, 1869.-6m

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

Assets Jan. 1, 1869,.....$3,966 282 30.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary. CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Secretary. A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice President.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Secretary. D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice President.

H. A. PICKING, Agent, *West Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa.*
April 30, 1869.-6m

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

MARINE, INLAND & FIRE INSURANCE.

Issues Limited or Perpetual Policies.

Assets Jan. 1st, 1869,.....$2,348 322 39
$20,000,000 LOSSES PAID IN CASH, SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.
MATHIAS MORRIS, Secretary.

H. A. PICKING, Agent, *Office in West Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa.*
April 30, 1869.-6m

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice-President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, H. A. Picking, Jacob King.
Managers.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; Frederick Diehl, Franklin; H. A. Picking, Straban; Abdiel P. Gitt, New Oxford; Wm. Ross White, Liberty; H. C. Peters, Petersburg (Y. S.)

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 17 years, and in that period has made but *one* assessment, averaging the fullest confidence, that after a trial they will and their testimony to that of hundreds of farmers who now regard it as the cheapest and best manure in the market.

THE AMMONIA

is supplied abundantly from the organic portion of the bone.

PRICE $55 PER TON IN BAGS.

Farmers wishing Ground Bone, Oil of Vitriol, can be supplied. Give us a call.

☞ A. Spangler has our Phosphate for sale.
PETER BOBLITZ, Manufacturer,
BUEHLER & WILSON, Baster Hay-Press Buildings, N. W. corner Washington and Railroad sts. Gettysburg, Pa. Pamphlets.

☞ The Phosphate is for sale by
A. SPANGLER, Gettysburg, Pa.
WIBLE & SON, Gettysburg, Pa.
GRAFT & ECKERSON, Granite Station, Pa.
MELHORN & BENDER, New Oxford, Pa.
CHARLES KUHN, Hanover, Pa.

March 12.—tf

A Word to the Wise!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!

Renner's Chemical Fertilizer!

THE importance of a quick, active and durable Fertilizer, adapted to the soil of our county, is acknowledged by all Farmers. Having satisfied myself, after long study and careful experiment, that Y. C. RENNER'S

Chemical Fertilizer

surpasses all others in adaptedness to all kinds of soil, I have purchased the right for Adams county, and am prepared to fill orders for it promptly and on reasonable terms. It is no humbug, but

HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY TRIED

by a number of our Farmers, and is admitted by all who have it to be the best in the market, and the cheapest. I am prepared to furnish this Fertilizer in any quantity, and will deliver

In any town or village in the County,

when ordered in not less quantity than a TON. I manufacture it for sale at $50 per ton without bags, or $55 in bags. This fertilizer is composed of the best fertilizing chemicals that can be had. I use no oil of vitriol; it does not contain any ammonia, therefore I do not use it. Neither do I use lime nor ashes.

THE OBJECT OF THIS CHEMICAL FERTILIZER is to introduce a fertilizer that will last for a series of crops—not only for one. It contains sufficient animal matter to mature the grain and make it ripen early, while the ammonia forces the growth. I expect to manufactures large supply this winter for the spring crops, and therefore invite farmers and the public generally to give it a trial on all kinds of Grains and Vegetables.

CAUTION.—I hereby give notice that Farm Rights herein after sold, unless signed by me, are infringements on my Right, and will be prosecuted and dealt with according to law, from which there is no appeal.

☞ All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing

GEORGE BENDER, Bendersville, Penna.

☞ P. N. McKIMM General Agent for sale of County and State Rights, Bendersville, Adams county, Pa. Dec. 25.—1y

FARMERS!!!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE!

IT is composed principally of the celebrated Guano from

ALTA VELA.

Contains three per cent. of AMMONIA, an ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble

BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

together with Potash and Soda, the essential elements of a

COMPLETE MANURE.

The high reputation it has obtained among the many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to all other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value.

PRICE $56.00 PER TON.

Send for a pamphlet. Address

THE ALTA VELA GUANO CO.,
57 Broadway, New York.

S. S. BISHOP & CO., 200 N. Del. Ave., Philadelphia, Agents for Penna. and Southern New Jersey.
July 21, 1868.—1y

BOWER'S COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY HENRY BOWER, *Chemist*, PHILADELPHIA.

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who used it, also by distinguished chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

Packed in Bags of 200 lbs. each.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO., *Agents,*
39 South Water and 40 South Delaware Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
19 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

And by dealers generally throughout the country. For information, address HENRY BOWER, Philadelphia. [Feb. 19.—1y

Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

DRY GOODS. HARDWARE.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF *SPRING GOODS*

QUEENSWARE. CARPETS

April 30, 1869.—tf

GO TO

DUPHORN'S

FOR

CLOTHS.

FOR

CASSIMERS.

FOR

ALL HIS GOODS.

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE

WHERE IF YOU WOULD

SAVE MONEY.

North-west corner of Square.

April 16, 1869.—tf

1869. DESIRABLE 1869.

NEW GOODS!

Most Excellent Assortment!

I SELL for very small profits, and aim at doing a very large Business.
FASHIONABLE SHADES OF FINE SILK POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SHADES OF FRENCH WOOL POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SHADES OF ALPACCA POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES, PIQUES, PERCALES AND LAWNS.
BLACK SILKS, PLAIN SILKS, PLAID SILKS.
SWISS MUSLINS, JACONET MUSLINS, CAMBRIC.
BLACK ALPACCA, COLORED ALPACCA, BLACK ALL WOOL DELAIN.
RIBBON SHAWLS, CASHMERE SHAWLS, THIBET SHAWLS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, LINEN DRILLING, COTTONADE.
TABLE COVERS, TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, HOOP SKIRTS.
PLAIN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, HEM STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
MEN'S, LADIES', MISSES', & CHILDREN'S GLOVES, AND STOCKINGS.

I am constantly receiving the latest styles of Dress and Fancy Goods. My stock comprises everything, usually found in a first-class DRY GOODS STORE, to which I invite the attention of the public, feeling assured that I can safely challenge comparison with all other Stores in quality of goods and lowness of price.

Gettysburg, Pa., Jan. 16, 1860.—tf J. L. SCHICK.

$10,000 REWARD!

STORE ENTERED!

Rebert & Elliott's Store, IN GETTYSBURG,

WAS entered last Week and a large quantity of Dry Goods, Notions, Queenswares and Carpeting taken.

The parties are well known, but there has thus far escaped arrest, as they left Greenbacks in exchange for the Goods.

The persons who took the Goods are very well satisfied that they received more or better Goods for their money than they could have got at any other store.

Come one! Come one!

and examine our large assortment of

SILKS, GINGHAMS, LAWNS, BAREGES, ALPACCAS, &c., CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, VESTINGS, &c.

Also, Carpets, Notions, Glassware, Queensware, and hosts of general assortment of everything belonging to a first-class Store.

REMEMBER, the place is opposite the Court-house, in Diamond, and that our motto is, Fair Dealing and Small Profits.

[April 26, 1869.—

Fertilizers, &c.

FARMERS

TRY THE

Star Bone Phosphate.

TO all agriculturists, therefore, who are in search of an active and permanent manure, and who may have the claims of this article presented to their notice for the first time, the manufacturers would suggest, that the

STAR BONE PHOSPHATE

is worthy of their experimental trial, at last; past experience warranting the fullest confidence, that after a trial they will and their testimony to that of hundreds of farmers who now regard it as the cheapest and best manure in the market.

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In any town or village in the County,

when ordered in not less quantity than a TON. I manufacture it for sale at $50 per ton without bags, or $55 in bags. This fertilizer is composed of the best fertilizing chemicals that can be had. I use no oil of vitriol; it does not contain any ammonia, therefore I do not use it. Neither do I use lime nor ashes.

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☞ All orders will be promptly attended to by addressing

GEORGE BENDER, Bendersville, Penna.

☞ P. N. McKIMM General Agent for sale of County and State Rights, Bendersville, Adams county, Pa. Dec. 25.—1y

Livery Stables.

GETTYSBURG LIVERY, Sales & Exchange Stables.

N. WEAVER & SON, *Proprietors,*

HAVING this day associated with me my son LEVI in the Livery Business, carried on by me on Washington street for a number of years, I would respectfully return my thanks to the public for the kind patronage heretofore extended to me.

Having now superior accommodations to supply the public, we would solicit a continuation of their patronage.

We claim that we can furnish superior teams at as moderate prices as any other establishment in Gettysburg.

Our stables will be found stocked with the best of Horses and Vehicles.

We can furnish you a fine Hack team with careful and obliging drivers for long or short drives. We can furnish you a pair of Horses and Buggy.

We can furnish you a nice single Horse and Buggy for business or pleasure trip.

We can furnish you a fine Saddle Horse for Gentleman or Lady.

We can furnish you a Family Horse and Carriage.

We can furnish superior facilities for visiting the Battle-field and Springs.

Particular attention paid to supplying Hacks for Funerals.

In fact, you can get any kind of a team to be had in a first class Livery.

HORSES BOUGHT AND SOLD

at all times and on reasonable terms. Persons buying Horses at this establishment have a good collection to select from. All Horses sold guaranteed as represented, or no sale.

By strict attention to business, with a desire to please, we hope to have something to do.

NICHOLAS WEAVER, LEVI F. WEAVER.

April 9, 1869.—tf

THE EAGLE LIVERY, SALE & EXCHANGE STABLES.

Washington Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

ADJOINING THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he has opened a new LIVERY, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLE in this place, and is prepared to offer superior accommodations in this line. He has provided himself with Buggies, Carriages, Hacks, Light Wagons, &c., of the latest styles, sufficient to meet the public demand. His horses are all good, without spot or blemish, and perfectly reliable—none of your "old cripples," but all of the "2.40" order.

Riding parties can always be accommodated and comfortable equipments furnished.

Parties, large or small, can get just what they want on the most accommodating terms.

Visitors to the Battle-field politely attended to and reliable drivers furnished if desired.

Parties conveyed to and from the Depot upon the arrival and departure of every train.

Horses bought, sold, or exchanged, and always a chance for bargains given. Our motto is "fair play and no gouging."

☞ Particular attention paid to furnishing Vehicles and Hacks for Funerals.

☞ We flatter ourselves that by charging moderately and by furnishing superior accommodations, we cannot fail to please every one who patronizes our establishment. T. T. TAWE.

May 29, 1867.—

Notice to the Public!

THE undersigned is running a Line of Stages from Hagerstown to Gettysburg, leaving former place on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., passing by Leitersburg, Waynesboro', Monterey and Clermont Springs, Fountain Dale and Fairfield, arriving at Gettysburg at half past four o'clock and returning from Gettysburg on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Hagerstown to make connection with the 5 o'clock train for Baltimore.

May 21.—tf ANNA WASSEN.

Watches and Jewelry.

REMOVAL!

The firm of SOPER & MCCARTNEY have removed to North Baltimore street, next door to Spangler's Shoe Store. We have on hand a choice assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, (Gold and Silver,)

JEWELRY,

of all kinds and latest styles, Silver and Plated Ware also, fine Gold, Silver and Steel

SPECTACLES

of the best manufacture. Also, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, &c., Violin and Guitar Strings Keys, &c.

All kinds of Repairing in our line done at as reasonable prices as elsewhere, and warranted.

☞ Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of same. SOPER & MCCARTNEY.

June 17, 1868.—tf

WOOL WANTED!

THE undersigned wants a large quantity of Wool, for which he will pay the highest price. Bring it in at once.

FRANK D. DUPHORN, Store North-east corner of Square.

May 29, 1867. [April 26, 1869.—

The Star and Sentinel.

BROKEN THREADS.

As the shuttle swiftly flies
Back and forth before our eyes,
Blending with its fingers light
Warp and woof till they unite
In a fabric good and strong,
Let us hear the weaver's song;

Weaving ever, day by day,
As the shuttles briskly play,
Broken threads how oft annoy,
And our precious time employ;
Warn ing us, by sharp reproof,
We must watch the warp and woof!

Weaving in life's busy loom—
Mingling sunshine with the gloom—
Warp and woof of deeds we blend
Till life's fabric has an end;
Broken threads how oft we find
Burdening the noble mind!

Broken threads in life abound,
In each station they are found;
May Faith's kind and friendly hand
Help us to adjust the strand,
That, when life's last tide shall ebb,
There shall be a perfect web.

—*Boston Transcript.*

POPULAR SIMILES.

As wet as a fish—as dry as a bone,
As live as a bird—as dead as a stone;
As plump as a partridge—as poor as a rat.
As strong as a horse—as weak as a cat;
As hard as a flint—as soft as a mole,
As white as a lily—as black as a coal;
As plain as a pikestaff—as rough as a bear,
As tight as a drum—as free as the air;
As heavy as lead—as light as a feather,
As steady as time—uncertain as weather;
As hot as an oven—as cold as a grog,
As gay as a lark—as sick as a dog;
As slow as a tortoise—as swift as the wind,
As true as a Gospel—as false as mankind;
As thin as a herring—as fat as a pig,
As proud as a peacock—as blithe as a grig;
As savage as tigers—as mild as a dove,
As stiff as a poker—as limp as a glove;
As blind as a bat—as deaf as a post,
As cool as a cucumber—as warm as a toast;
As flat as a flounder—as round as a ball,
As blunt as a hammer—as sharp as an awl;
As red as a ferret—as safe as the stocks,
As bold as a thief—as sly as a fox; [bow,
As straight as an arrow—as crooked as a
As yellow as saffron—as black as a sloe;
As brittle as glass—as tough as a gristle,
As neat as my nail—as clean as a whistle;
As good as a feast—as bad as a witch,
As light as is day—as dark as is pitch;
As brisk as a bee—as dull as an ass,
As full as a tick—as solid as brass;
As lean as a greyhound—as rich as a Jew,
And ten thousand similes equally new.

OLD-FASHIONED SERVANTS.

In those days, when the Boston stage office was in Elm street, girls with blooming checks came from the pine woods of Maine, the breezy hills of New Hampshire, and the green valleys of Vermont, to do housework in the city. They arrived by stage over Charlestown bridge, and beheld with wondering eyes the shipping in the harbor. Westward they saw the spires of Cambridge, while before them rose the city of Boston with its labyrinth of streets and lanes. Down through Union street galloped the horses, the people rushing to their doors and windows to witness the event of the day—the coming in of the stages—and refreshing their eyes with the sight of health and beauty.

The stage-coach, with six horses on the run, was the highest idea of progress. Society at that period moved at the rate of nine miles an hour. Farmers from all "Down East," from the Canada line, and from Berkshire Hills, came in midwinter to Boston market, and there was an annual throng of red sleighs around Faneuil Hall. In those days there was no lack of children in the land, and M. D.'s and D. D.'s did not feel constrained to write tracts and deliver lectures to the women of America upon the baby question. Farmers had daughters by the half score, who could spin, weave, knit, sew, milk, make butter and cheese, and who, by hard work from dawn to twilight, at the wheel and loom, could earn fifty cents a week.

Those who had a surplus of daughters were always on the lookout, when at market, for situations where a dollar a week and board could be earned by Jane and Mary; so when the girls came whirling into the city in the stage they knew where they were going, and what wages they were to receive, for it had all been settled by the prudent father.

Ah! there were capital chambermaids and cooks in those days, many of whom have bloomed into matrons during the lapse of years, and are now sitting in their parlors, vainly wishing that they could find girls as willing and capable to work for them as they had been for others, and sighing for those good old times when there was respect between employer and employed, when respect and confidence often ripened into friendship and affection.

But the times are not as they were, neither are the servants. The farmers' daughters have disappeared; we ne'er shall look upon their like again. The new servants have come; we never looked upon their like before.

The change from the old to the new was like the coming on of an eclipse—like the transition from light to darkness. We know when the obscuration began, and many a vexed housekeeper would like to know when it will end. It began in that year when three men went up from Boston, and lounged along the banks of the Merrimac, at Pawtucket Falls, pretending to be fishing, but in reality speculating how they might dam the river. Their brains were full of wheels, and their thoughts were spinning down the current of time. They bought the waterfall, dug a canal, erected a row of brick buildings, filled them with machinery, scoured the country, gathered up the farmers' girls, gave them a chance to earn $4 a week, and the result of it all is Lowell, Lawrence, Lewiston, and a score of manufacturing towns.

It is a mystery to know what becomes of all the pins, and equally a puzzle to know what has become of the farmers' daughters. They were in the factories, but nearly all of them have disappeared. Ireland is tending looms in mills as well as holding sway in our households.

"Do you know of any American girls doing housework in the city?"

I have put this question to several of my lady friends, and the invariable answer has been: "No; not one."

And yet there are some, as I have ascertained by inquiries at intelligence offices.—Of housecervants in cities, about one in a hundred are of American parentage. In the country and in suburban towns the percentage is larger; for the daughters of Cork and Killarney prefer the city to the country, while American girls, as a rule, are more willing to go where they can have fresh air, and where they will not be compelled to climb from basement to attic several times a day.—*Atlantic Monthly for June.*

HOW CAN WE ELEVATE OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS?

Under the above head, Miss Maria L. Sanford, a teacher in Chester county, who was a candidate for County Superintendent of Common Schools, contributes an article of considerable length to the West Chester *Republican*, which is worthy of the attention not only of teachers and school directors, but of people of both sexes and all classes who desire the future well being of our country. We make the following interesting extracts:

We should seek for high scholarship in our teachers. It is said that they understand the branches required by law, but we should seek for far more. What would we not give to have spent the eight or ten years of our school life under the care of a teacher whose mind has been enlarged, elevated, purified by wide and thorough culture.—Place the child in charge of a teacher who is an ardent lover of natural science, who knows the voice, the name, the habits of bird and insect, who has made the record of the rocks, the flowers, the stars, and with wonder and delight he opens his eyes upon a new world; he studies no longer dry forms, but the living handiwork is water to the thirsty soul. Give to the class an instructor whose mind is rich with historic lore, with the teachings of the past and the lessons of to-day; to whom Thucydides and the "old man eloquent" are not dead names, but living, breathing fellow-beings; let him have traversed the desert with Livingstone and climbed the mountains with Humboldt, felt the Artic frosts with Kane, and walked through Europe with Taylor, and, as with breathless interest they listen to his words, the gray old world becomes to them a marvellous romance, from whose delightful pages they will never turn to the vapid trash which now belittles the mind and corrupts the morals of such multitudes of our youth. Let the grammar of our noble English be illustrated by a mind not only stored with the beauties of our own grand classics, but familiar with the silent tongues from which ours has sprung, and the living languages which have given it richness and flexibility, and the "valley of dry bones" is breathed upon by the breath of life, and from the graves of dead names spring the host of living thought. Let the refining influence, the indescribable charm of high culture be enforced and sanctified by an abiding love of purity and truth, and in the heart of the child, narrow self-conceit will give place to the humility of wisdom; whatever is coarse and rude will hide itself for very shame, and all that is lovely be developed to adorn and bless his future life.—Inspired by such an example, he will pursue his studies with tireless ardor, not with the narrow conception that they are the sum of all wisdom, but because they will unlock the countless treasure beyond.

It is asked, almost in derision, if we can have *such* teachers in our common schools? Such, I answer, we *may* have in one and all. Not this year, nor this decade; the time is not yet. "The seeds of human progress are slow in ripening, and the generation that plants is not the generation which gathers in the harvest." It is for us to prepare the way; we must show the necessity, prove the possibility, awaken the hope, and create the demand for this great good, and then by slow and constant progress it may be attained. Fond parental care counts no cost when the suffering body pleads for relief, but the hungry soul makes no moan, and we see not, dream not of the heavenborn incomes unwarm, pinched, pining by our neglect. It is for us to give voice to this silent suffering, to show how infinitely superior is the spiritual to the physical nature, and how much more imperative its wants, and then we may ask, nor ask in vain, for their relief.

Far more than we imagine does the school house form the character of the child.

The Star & Sentinel.

Friday, June 11, 1869.

Advertisers and others interested will bear in mind that the regular circulation of the "STAR AND SENTINEL" is much larger than that of any other paper published in the County, being read weekly by not less than 11,000 persons.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The Municipal election in Washington City on Monday last resulted in a signal Republican triumph. They carry the city by about 4,500 majority, sweeping every ward, with an overwhelming majority in the City Councils. The Democrats made strenuous efforts to secure a sufficient portion of the colored vote to control the result, bought over some active colored politicians, put up tickets labelled "Citizen's" candidates, invited "colored citizens" to their ward meetings, and utterly ignored the Democratic dogma that this is a "white man's government." But all without avail. The great mass of the colored voters maintained their fidelity to principle and voted the Republican ticket. The Republicans elect their entire city ticket, including the collector, register, and surveyor, by a large majority, probably over four thousand. Nine colored men are elected, viz: the register, one alderman, and seven members of the Common Council.

There was great order at all the polls, except in the second ward, where the colored men made an attack upon one of their number who was acting with the Democrats. One man is reported killed. The disturbance was soon quieted by Mayor Bowen, though not till Major Richards, superintendent of police, had been maltreated.

THE "Orangemen" in Ireland are just now rampant in their denunciations of Gladstone and the leaders of the Liberal party in the English Parliament. Large meetings have been held and monster petitions prepared in Londonderry, Dublin and other points, denunciatory of the Bill to disestablish the Irish Church. Gladstone was maligned as a traitor to his country, his queen, and his God, at a public meeting of this organization, some days since. When Prince Arthur visited Trinity college, Dublin, the students, who are mostly Orangemen, shouted for "church and state," and groaned for all Catholic colleges and supporters, until the prince became digusted, and, ordering his carriage, refused to continue his visit. Human nature, moulded by traditional education or selfish purpose, presents queer characteristics. The great political principle underlying Protestantism is that of individuality—the development of the idea of individual responsibility, and the negation of the right of power, ecclasiastical or civil, to interpose between the individual and God in the matter of religious worship. Hence Protestantism, in its truest development, discards all theories of State religion. The union of Church and State has been the bane of Ireland for centuries. Irish Catholics have protested, and rightly, against a politico-religious system which has compelled them to support the established church, in which they have no part, and which, in its administrations, is offensive to all their traditional education and personal convictions. Hence have grown largely the deep-rooted bitterness, and discontent that characterize the mass of the Irish people and the rebellions into which this discontent has ripened from time to time. Gladstone's bill to disestablish the Irish church is a concession to the liberal demands of the age, and a large advance on the established principles of the British Government. It has aroused the prejudice of English Conservatism, excited the fears of timid Protestants, and brought into active antagonism the machinery of the Orange societies scattered over the kingdom. Undismayed by this opposition, Gladstone has triumphantly carried his bill through the House of Commons, and the next struggle will be in the House of Lords, where the dignitaries of the established church sit as Peers, and where grey-headed, self-complacent conservatism rules supreme. The Bill will be stubbornly resisted and probably defeated in the House of Lords. But triumph must come in the end. The Commons represents the progressive element of the British empire, and if the Peers interpose, it will be a contest between Young England and old Fogyism—between the activities of the living present, and the fossil representatives of the buried past. "Young America" is the dominant element in our Republic, and "Young England" is bound to rule the British empire. The bills for the disestablishment of the Irish church and the extension of the elective franchise are but the beginning of a new era in the English political system.

A CORRESPONDENT, in another column, desires further light as to the order excluding the colored Sabbath School from participation in the ceremonies of Decoration day, and to which we alluded last week. Without being able to throw any special light on the subject, we can only add the explanation as communicated to us. After all the arrangements had been completed, at a late hour, some members of the Zouave company, and also of the squad to whom the firing of minute guns had been assigned, interposed objections to the colored school being permitted to unite in the procession, with threats of refusal to participate unless it was prevented. In a hurried consultation, under the impulse of the moment, to avoid trouble in this direction, a majority thought best to yield, and hence the order of exclusion. It was unfortunate and unwise—a pandering to a low, vulgar prejudice—but we feel satisfied that there was no deliberate purpose on the part of the committee who had the ceremonies in charge to sacrifice principle or outrage Christian sentiment. Had there been time for reflection or calmer action, the community would have saved the humiliation of the obnoxious order.

SINCE the adjournment of Congress the President has removed at least nine of his own appointees, viz.: Two Consuls, one Indian Agent, two Collectors, one Assessor, and three Postmasters.—Thus, GRANT is redeeming his promise to make fidelity in office the great requisite for holding it. He may occasionally be misled into nominating, and the Senate into confirming, an unworthy or incompetent person; but the President will, when the error is discovered, not be deterred, by false pride of opinion, from doing his full duty to the country by a prompt removal. The increasing amounts received by the Government from taxes, are so many proofs of the improved and improving character of the officials who have charge of this branch of the service.

THE XVTH AMENDMENT, AGAIN.

The *Compiler* has done a remarkable thing. It has undertaken to give a reason for its opposition to the XVth Amendment securing Universal Suffrage. Its reason is the remarkable one, that if the colored people become voters, the whites will thereupon proceed to amalgamate with them! It evidently thinks that people marry for the same causes which control their voting.

We once had Colored Suffrage in Pennsylvania; but who ever heard that it had a tendency to produce amalgamation? There never was Colored Suffrage in Kentucky, and yet we know that one of the most distinguished of Kentuckians—Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, whom the Van Buren men elected Vice President of the United States in 1836—married a mulatto woman, and preferred her to any white woman. We think, but are not sure, that he married a second, after the first died. Now, that was due, not to Johnson's Democratic principles, nor to the Colored people having or not having the Suffrage. It was the result of his peculiar taste. The circumstance, it is well to remark, did not degrade him in the eyes of his Democratic friends, for they thought him fit to be, and made him, Vice President, notwithstanding his mulatto wife.

Nothing is more absurd than this pretence of the Democratic organs; and their views on this last of the War questions are just as limited, and incorrect, as on all others on which the people have passed the last seven years.

The Rebellion compelled Emancipation. Emancipation drew after it the Suffrage, for two reasons. *First*, there was no way in which the Colored people of the South could be secure in their simplest property and personal rights, except by giving them the right of Suffrage. And, *second*, any one who thinks must see that nothing can be more unsafe, in a republican government, than to have a population of four millions of citizens, denied all participation in it and thereby prepared for permanent disaffection towards it. Besides, with the right of Suffrage secured to the Colored people of the South, as a necessity to their own, and the public, safety, upon what ground could the same right be denied to the colored people of the North? There are, also, the other considerations that this is but a return to the general practice in the early history of the government; and that, with this right made universal, and our institutions planted upon the principle of equality of rights and electoral power in every citizen, there will be an end, and forever, to the Negro question which has troubled and vexed the Nation sorely for thirty years.

The Democratic papers argue against this last progressive step, as if it was a new question; whereas, in point of fact, the War has settled it for us, and we are merely registering the stern and immutable logic of the sword.

He who *cannot* see this, must be blind to the whole history of the Rebellion-period. He who *will* not, is but a blind leader who will be sure to take all his followers into a ditch.

A. J. ON THE RAMPAGE.

Ex-President Johnson is again on the stump in Tennessee, travelling from point to point, and dealing out his fulminations against the Republican party. A. J., having thrown off his official character, has doffed the guise which concealed his real purpose in betraying the Republican cause, and seems anxious to satisfy the South that "my policy" meant nothing more or less than purposed aid and comfort to the lost cause. He made a speech at Clarksville, Tenn., last week, in which he denounced Senator SUMNER as an enemy of the Constitution—lauded Jeff. Davis as a better friend of constitutional government—and pitched into Gen. GRANT, in this wise:

"They call Grant a second Washington. Let us see how he merits this name. In his first inaugural Washington said: 'The magnitude and difficulty of the trust to which the voice of my countrymen have called me bring sufficient cares to awaken, in the wisest and most experienced citizen, a distrust of his powers to carry on the great and responsible duties, and to doubt his qualifications for so grand and high a trust.' In his first inaugural Grant said: 'The responsibilities of my position are great, but I assume them without fear.' There is the first contrast—the diffidence and dignity of the one, and the arrogant self-sufficiency of the other. Washington did not enter the Executive Mansion as into a grand gift establishment; but how is it with the second Washington? He was approached by one man whom he afterward appointed Secretary of the Treasury, with a $65,000 check; by his future Secretary of the Navy with a deed to a furnished house in Philadelphia; by his future General that was to be, with an expensive library; and so on *ad infinitum*, each one that hoped for office coming with an expensive gift to purchase it. There is a second comparison. The real father of his country was for the maintenance of the principles and the good of his country, while the second Washington was shrewdly looking out for himself.

Evidently Gen. GRANT has been guilty of at least two mortal offences for which A. J. will never forgive him—first whipping Gen. Lee and crushing out the Rebellion at Appomattox Court-house; second, whipping Andrew Johnson and crushing out "My Policy." All this gabble about President GRANT selling out Cabinet and other official positions, while it smacks strongly of the fish-market and may pass for No. 1 demagogueism, sounds queerly coming from a man whose official administration was disgraced by a shameless prostitution of official patronage, through the agency of notorious courtezans, pardon brokers, and adherents of the whisky ring—whose operations, in the pardon of notorious convicted felons, continued up to the last hour of A. J.'s administration. It is humiliating that an Ex-President of the Republic should be so utterly lacking in decency and ordinary self-respect, as to travel the country in the *role* of a ranting demagogue; but Providence kindly interposes long periods of time between the production of eminently bad men in high official position, and it may be a long time before the country shall be afflicted with another Andrew Johnson.

THE Republican State Convention will meet in Philadelphia on the 23d inst. Judging from the tone of the press in different parts of the State, we take it for granted that Gov. GEARY will be re-nominated without serious opposition. Gen. HARTRANFT, W. W. KETCHUM, Gen. HARRY WHITE, and other good men named in connection with the candidacy, are backed by warm supporters; but the disposition seems to be general to continue Gov. GEARY another term—his administration having been eminently successful. I. N. DUNBORAW, Esq., is the Representative, and WM. KING, Esq., the Senatorial delegate from Adams county.

BISHOP SIMPSON of the M. E. Church has announced himself in favor of Female Suffrage—giving as his reason that "on all moral questions and on all questions affecting the right of women to engage in any honorable calling to gain a livelihood, the ballot in her hands would be a powerful element."

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

Two State Conventions have recently been held in Tennessee and Kentucky. In the former a bitter division arose between two factions, each of which was made up of Colonels, Generals, &c. The leaders were William B. Stokes and Hon. W. C. Carter. Mr. Stokes is living here in Washington, and regrets that he will easily be defeated, but that if there should be danger of a Copperhead "running in" between, a compromise of the two would be made.—Meanwhile, Andy Johnson has waked up, and is stumping the State against the Republicans. His speeches are violently denunciatory, and their effect is generally to strengthen the Republicans. Our party is not entirely harmonious in Tennessee, but we see no reason to doubt the maintenance of Republican supremacy there.

In Kentucky, the Convention was full and pervaded by an excellent spirit. Recent great abuses and extravagances by the Democrats in State management have created pervading dissatisfaction among the people; and the Copperhead party are divided upon sundry questions of National and State interest. One party persists in refusing to allow colored persons to testify in State courts; while the more enlightened concede the cruelty of the restriction. The money of the people was wastefully spent by the last legislature; and our friends enter upon the canvass expecting to increase considerably the vote of last year. With the colored population enfranchised, the Copperheads of Kentucky, like those of Maryland and Delaware, will wake up to see their power gone, and their supremacy destroyed.

A feature of the Kentucky Convention was a speech from Hon. WM. H. WADSWORTH, of Maysville, a Union man who for a time co-operated with the Democratic party, but who has become, by the logic of events, fully penetrated with Republican ideas. We quote a few lines from a letter of a correspondent:

"Mr. Wadsworth was more than himself. The occasion lifted him above the surroundings that generally hide the future from human vision, and enabled him, in the light of present events, to read the approach of that time when men should be truly disenthralled. He apparently made little effort; certainly there was no disposition to make display. One of his most eloquent passages was when he stood with one foot upon a chair and leaned upon the uplifted knee.

'We plant ourselves,' said he, 'firmly upon the principle of equality before the law.'—Then he traced the present enormous inequality by which the colored man could not with his testimony convict the white man of any offense, while in matters pertaining to occurrences between those of his own color he was regarded as a proper person to testify in cases of life and death. As he denounced this iniquity, he turned to the audience, and with face lighted with manly pride and indignation, he exclaimed: 'No, I swear it. That is not the spirit of Shelby and Clay. Kentucky will not do this; she will measure a man by what he does, not by his color.'

This was followed by great applause.—Once as he was paying a tribute to the devotion of the colored population, he turned to the audience and with irony that would have wilted the most rebellious, said: 'The black man has shed his blood for the country's life, loved as strongly as Jefferson Davis or John C. Breckenridge.'

Public opinion, he said, would scorch to ashes Kentucky if she yet persisted in closing the doors of the Court House against the poor, and taking their property and their blood without the opportunity of saying yes or no.

He called upon Union men who had been induced to co-operate with the Democratic party, in the name of things sacred in earth and in heaven, to quit the ranks of the enemy, and ally themselves with their old friends, and to cease to be moved longer by the intolerable and accursed damned rebellion, which he said was the most permanently condemned thing that ever raised its head in this country or the world.

GREAT interest attaches to the decision of the question of Lay Representation by the Methodist Episcopal Church, the voting on which is now in progress. The question has been agitated for a number of years, and many of the ablest Ministers and laymen have given it their endorsement. We notice that Bishop SIMPSON recently presided at a meeting held in Pittsburg to further the movement. The last General Conference agreed to submit the decision of the question to the membership of the church. As far as the voting has been announced, it seems to be very decided in favor of Lay Representation. The *Methodist* furnishes the following explanation of the duties and privileges of the adult members of the M. E. Church in the election now in progress:

1. The vote of the people has no direct reference to any plan; the adoption of the *principle* only goes to them for decision. The ballots, therefore, are to be inscribed "For Lay Representation" or "Against Lay Representation."

2. The election may be held at any time during the month of June, and on any day *except Sunday*.

3. Twenty days' notice of the election must be given to the members of each church.

4. The election is to be held under the direction of the preacher-in-charge, and two laymen appointed for the purpose by the Quarterly Conference. The Pastor and the two laymen so appointed are also to give notice of election.

5. All members in full connection, of 21 years of age and over, are entitled to vote. This includes both male and female members.

6. Within ten days after the election, the result of it must be reported by the Pastor and his lay associates to the Presiding Elder of the District.

The Presiding Elder must report the result in each church of his District to the Presiding Bishop at the ensuing session of the Annual Conference. Said result is then to be entered upon the Conference Journal.

THE Republicans expect to carry five of the six Congressional districts in Alabama.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.—Mr. Poor, in the new series of his admirable Manual of the Railroads of the United States, gives an interesting table, compiled from the latest official statements of all nations, showing the number of miles of completed railroad, and their cost, compared with the area and the population of every country. The great Empire of China, the whole of Northern and Central Asia, and all of Africa, except Egypt and the French and English colonies, countries in the aggregate containing more than half of the human race, have no railroads, and therefore do appear in table at all.

Among the countries represented there are but four in the world, besides the United States, each of which has as many miles of completed railway as the state of Pennsylvania. Thus:

	Miles.
The United Kingdom (Britain) has	14,247
The French Empire	9,984
Prussia	8,936
Or including all North Germany	7,327
Austrian Empire	4,420
The state of Pennsylvania	4,398
The United States	42,955

or as many as Great Britain and Ireland, France, North Germany and Austria together, with all Russia and Denmark besides.

WHAT A CHANCE!—In the inception of the late Rebellion, northern cars were frequently "regaled" with Southern vaunt-ings, setting forth what would and what would not take place, as might suit the fancy of an over-ardent tropical imagination. For instance, Robert Toombs boasted that he would, in a few years, call the roll of his slaves at the base of Bunker Hill Monument. That "chivalrous" and "high-toned" Southern gentleman now contents himself with receiving his mail inclosures from the hands of a colored postmaster, at Macon, Ga.

GENERAL NEWS.

No special taxes to be imposed on the first sale of butter and cheese.

MARY ANN SMITH committed suicide, in Gettysburg, last week.

THE graves of the Confederate dead in Baltimore were decorated on Saturday.

DETROIT mill-feeds sell for 33 cents per dozen.

THE mother of Stephen A. Douglass died on Sunday last, aged 81 years.

PROFESSOR PARK of Andover is threatened with blindness unless he absolutely quits work.

THE Odd Fellows of Harrisburg are going to erect a one hundred thousand dollar building.

A WOMAN was burned to death in Hoboken, last week, by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

IN the Senate of Massachusetts on Wednesday, female suffrage was defeated by 22 votes against 9.

MOST of the German immigrants that have recently arrived in this country are farmers, and have settled in the West.

THE New Masonic Temple in Baltimore is nearly compled, at an expense of about $300,000, and will be occupied this month.

ABRAHAM GRIMLEY, living near the Trappe, Montgomery county, has a calf which weighed, immediately after it was born, 115½ pounds.

THERE are three editors to start a paper in New Orleans—one to get killed in a duel, one to die of the yellow fever, and one to write an obituary of the defunct two.

JACOB H. MAJOR, of East Coventry township, Chester county, has a Bramah hen which lays eggs averaging a quarter of a pound each.

RUST has appeared in the wheat about Richmond, Va., and it is reported that the crop in the vicinity of the city will therefore be reduced one-half.

JOHN M. LANGSTON, of Ohio, having declined the mission to Liberia, his brother, Charles Langston, has been appointed in his stead.

MR. BOUTWELL is quoted as saying that if he had authority, he could now easily fund our whole debt within a reasonable time, in long bonds, at 4 or 4½ per cent.

A LONDON clergyman advertises that he will "lend" his weekly sermons for half-a-crown a-piece, or four for 10s., warranted "original, earnest and evangelical."

RUST has appeared in the wheat about Richmond, Va., and it is reported that the crop in the vicinity of the city will therefore be reduced one-half.

AN Alabama ruralist complains that he sent four dollars to a jewerly firm in New York for a music-box, playing twenty-four tunes, and received in return a jewsharp.

THE first day a little boy went to school, the teacher asked him if he could spell? "Yes sir." "Well, how do you spell boy?" "Oh, just as other folks do."

THERE is a man in Chicago who vowed he would not shave until Douglas was elected President. His beard is now eight feet long.

A GRAY squirrel entered a house near Peach Bottom, Penn., one day last week, and attacked a child about six years old. Before he was secured he had bitten two other persons severely.

A LATE Paris paper says: "There is due talk of the impending marriage of Madame Lincoln, widow of the late President of the United States, with Count Schmidtville, Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden."

THE best specimens of saddle and harness horses can be bought in Texas for fifty dollars per head. Other horses in the greatest profusion can be bought from five to fifty dollars.

COMMISSIONER Delano has written a letter to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancester, Pa., instructing him to seize all segars without the proper stamps, and declares the stamp used for prison-made segars of no value, if not in violation of law.

HENRY HADES has been sentenced to nine years Imprisonment for the murder of James Caffy, in March last, at Baltimore. Two accessories, John Barber and Hiram Alexander, were sentenced to two years each. All the parties were colored.

A GENTLEMAN of Rochester, N. H., saw an advertisement that a receipt for the cure of dyspepsia might be had by sending a postage stamp to the advertiser. He was a victim and sent his stamp. The answer was, "Dig in your garden and let whiskey alone."

MR. James Estes, of Jonesboro, Tenn., has a pet in the shape of a horned rattlesnake. It was captured in the Rocky Mountains, has twelve rattles, a large flat, red head, and is about three feet in length. There are two large horns situated on the top of the head—three spikes to each horn.

THE bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church is likely to be defeated in the House of Lords. At a meeting of some of the most prominent members on Saturday a number of speeches were made and the prevailing sentiment was strongly in opposition to it. It is estimated that there will be a majority of eighty against its second reading.

IN Harvard, Worcester County, Mass., there are twelve ladies whose aggregate age is 1,032 years, or an average of 86 years. The youngest is 82 years, the oldest 102 years, and all but one are widows. The town has only 1,400 inhabitants, and there are several others living within its limits who are four score years and upward. Pure air and simple habits.

THE Council of Washington city has passed an act compelling all licensed places of amusement to admit all persons, without distinction of color, to any and every part of the house, provided the price of admission is paid. The penalty for refusing to comply with the requirements of this act is set at $10 or $20, according to the circumstances of the case.

THE President has appointed a commission of prominent citizens to co-operate in the management of Indian affairs, consisting of William Welsh of Philadelphia, John O. Farwell of Chicago, George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, Robert Campbell of St. Louis, W. E. Dodge of New York, E. S. Tobey of Boston, Felix R. Brunot of Pittsburg, Nathan Bishop of New York, and Henry S. Lane of Indiana.

THE Lehigh *Register* thinks that the new law of this State permitting parties in civil suits to testify in their own cases has resulted very satisfactorily. It urges the application of the same principle to criminal trials, to the extent of allowing persons accused of crimes to speak for themselves if they think proper. New York now permits this to be done, and it will not be long before the practice is extended to Pennsylvania.

THE Pennsylvania Reserve Association held its annual meeting at West Chester last week, Gov. Curtin presiding. Representatives were present from each of the fifteen regiments. The annual oration was delivered by Col. R. Biddle Roberts, of Pitsburg. Gov. Curtin also made an address. In the evening a banquet was given by the West Chester people to the Association. Gov. Curtin was re-elected President.

A BARTON peasant, on his way to Paris, stopped at a barber's shop in Rambouillet. While the barber was strapping his razor the peasant noticed a dog sitting near his chair and staring at him fixedly. "What is the matter with that dog," said the peasant, "that he stares so at me?" The barber answered with an unconcerned air: "That dog is always there. You see, when I cut off a piece of an ear—" Well?" "Well, he eats it."

GENERAL LOGAN ON THE DECORATION OF REBEL GRAVES.

—General Logan has issued an order, dated at Washington, June 2, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he explains, officially, why the graves of Rebels were not decorated as well as those of Union soldiers. He says that the charges against the Confederate dead at Andersonville are wilful exaggerations. The guard received their instructions from the Committee, and it is believed that they discharged their duty in a proper spirit. The Grand Army of the Republic seeks to honor and preserve the principles and institutions for which its members and their dead comrades fought. We strew flowers, therefore, on the graves of our comrades, and prevent their being strewn in the national cemeteries at the same time on the graves of such Rebel dead as may be buried therein, not because we cherish any feelings of hate or desire to triumph over individual foes, but because we seek to mark in this distinction and manner the feelings with which the nation regards freedom and slavery, loyalty and treason, Republican principles and those of a slaveholding oligarchy. We are ready to forgive—we hold no malice—but we will never consent by public national tribute to obliterate the wide gulf which lies between the objects, motives and principles for which we have fought and our comrades died, and those for which Rebel armies banded together, and for which *their* dead now lie in numerous graves.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—In the case of James Weaver, a citizen of Texas, tried for murder, convicted and sentenced to be hung by a military commission, the Attorney-General has given an opinion in which he reviews the reconstruction laws, and the duties of the commanding officer, and says as the State of Texas had not in September, 1868, and has not since adopted the Constitution in conformity with the provisions of the act of Congress, and has not become entitled to representation in Congress, the act was operative in Texas at the time the military commission was organized for the trial of Weaver, and the commanding general exercised the discretion entrusted to him by the third section by deciding that it was necessary a military commission should be organized for the trial. If, therefore, the statute of March 2, 1867, is a constitutional and valid statute, it then appears that the jurisdiction of the said military commission was complete, and that there is no legal obstacle to the execution of the sentence. The Attorney General maintains that the right of war did not necessarily terminate with the cessation of active actual hostilities, and not until the work of restoring the relations of peace shall have been accomplished can it be so considered. It is for Congress to determine when the war has so far ended that this work can be safely and successfully completed.

SPAIN.—The promulgation of the National Constitution formed by the Constituent Cortes of Spain took place at Madrid on Friday, in the presence of what the cable telegrams call an immense and enthusiastic concourse of people. The enthusiasm of a portion of the throng vented itself in hissing at the Deputies and the Constitution and a riot ensued, in which two men were killed and several wounded. The Deputies present took an oath to support the Constitution, but the Republicans absented themselves and were not seen at the ceremony. Probably Casteller and Prim will soon be heard of in another movement for liberty that will be more successful than that whose ending has just taken place. A bill is to be introduced into the Cortes creating Serrano Regent of Spain. Meanwhile, great anxiety is being felt in Spain in regard to the state of affairs in Cuba. The hurried exodus of Dulce and the Bishop of Havana will not allay this uneasiness. The Government is beginning to take the first step of a consciously weakening cause—that of refusing to allow the truth about their opponents to be published.

A well-informed Washington letter-writer gives the following [illegible] statement of the financial plans of Secretary Boutwell, and the integrity of the Administration:—"The whole secret of Secretary Boutwell's administration is to collect as much revenue and to pay off as much debt as possible. And the short way to do this is to cut down expenses, and to employ none but honest officers. We have seen how expenses are being reduced; and if those chosen to collect the revenue, either internal or external, are found faithless, there will be a short and stern application of the necessary remedy. No "ring" will be strong enough to reach the Executive; for there, thank heaven, we have not a revengful partisan ready to protect all who do his service, but a plain, honest soldier, who learned to hate a jobber or a plunderer in the army, even worse than he opposed a rebel."

THE *Record*, a Democratic paper published at Newtown, Worcester county, Maryland, under the head of "Just Retribution," publishes the following brief account of one of the most primitive cases of administered justice we remember to have heard of in a civilized community, without the perpetrator being punished. The *Record* says: "A colored girl was hired by a gentleman residing a few miles from Newtown, in Somerset, and having been furnished with money and clothes in advance, took her departure the first opportunity. On Sunday last, the gentleman evertook her on one of our public streets, and after chasing her for some distance, caught and stripped her of every garment she had on, and left her on the street in a state of complete nudity."

NEW FENCE POST.—William A Middleton, of Harrisburg, has obtained a patent for a metallic fence post. The *Telegraph* says of it: The post is of ordinary height, mortised ready for use, and where land is not stony, it can be screwed into the ground, thus saving the trouble and expense of digging, and enabling the farmer to construct his fence without the aid of any one to hew and mortice. Besides being ornamental, the metallic post will never wear out. It can be removed without trouble, if a portable fence is desired. It weighs but thirty four pounds, and is so simply that any foundry can make it, thus enabling farmers to procure it, in their own community. The cost is only about as high as that of a good locust post.

THE June number of the New York *Phrenological Journal* contains a sketch and portrait of R. A. McMurry, a clerk in the Treasury Department, who is well known in Washington as the "lightning calculator." Phrenologically speaking, the *Journal* says:

Mr. McMurry's reasoning faculties predominate. His intuitive apprehensions are ever active, and stimulate his reflective powers to reason out their quickly-acquired impressions.

His daughter Lizzie, a bright little girl of nine years, has inherited the wonderful powers of her father. For instances she can multiply sums like this: 1246891025867 by 489246891012, (or any other combination of figures, and give the result in a single line, and as rapidly as she can write the figures.

A MADISON Avenue bride (New York) has a wedding gift from her father of a house furnished with all the "modern conveniences." Nearly all the bedrooms are hung with silk, the beds being placed in alcoves and entirely hidden from view. Long mirrors from ceiling to floor are in every room. The attic has been fitted up as a croquet ground, the walls and wood-work padded with green reps, the floor covered with the same. In the cellar, which has been cemented and paved, a long alley has been built for bowling, with every convenience of gas, fires, &c., for all weather.

NEWS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

CARROLL.—Among the patents granted during the week ending May 25th, was one to Lewis A. Haines, of Wakefield, Carroll county, for a time lock.—George B. Wampler, of Westminster, has been appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for Carroll county.—Dennis Cole, colored, was arrested in Westminster last week for stealing a pair of gaiters from the store of W. H. H. Geatty.—On Monday night last the stables of John P. Price and George Showers, in Manchester, were destroyed by fire.

CUMBERLAND.—The trial of Dr. Sheppe was concluded on Wednesday of last week. The case was given to the jury at 1 o'clock, who returned at 5 with a verdict, "Guilty of Murder in the first degree." The jury was polled by counsel for Schoeppe, and each man answered affirmatively on the verdict. A motion for a new trial was then made, which will be argued at a future term. Schoeppe was defended by Wm. H. Miller and Judge Hepburn.—Adam Titus, charged with the murder of Henry Staum, near Shippensburg, in January, plead guilty, when the court proceeded to hear testimony in order to determine the degree of guilt.—S. L. Pretz has been appointed Postmaster at Shiremantown.

FRANKLIN.—On the night of the 2d inst., the stores of Hon. W. W. Paxton and Andrew J. White, in Chambersburg, were entered by burglars, the former losing hats, caps and gaiters to the value of $30, and the latter losing ready-made clothing to the value of $150.—We notice, in the list of patents issued for the week ending June 1st, 1869, one to Mr. J. F. Fisher, of Greencastle, for a Guano Attachment to Seed Drills.—Joseph Schofield, of the firm of Frey & Schofield, of Chambersburg, met with a severe accident on Thursday last, in Hagerstown, where he was engaged in calcining the walls of a Church. The scaffold on which he was standing, broke through, and a piece or corner of the broken board was driven into his foot, breaking a bone and severing on artery.—Daniel Mowers, wagon maker, of Fayetteville, cut himself badly on Thursday last. He was hewing a piece of timber with a hand axe, when the axe glanced and struck him on the right limb, near the knee pan, cutting him very severely. Dr. Hartzell was called in and after much difficulty succeeded in stopping the flow of blood and stitching the wound.—On Monday the 31st inst., Mr. John Myers, an employee of Samuel White, of the vicinity of Fayetteville, met with an accident. When in the vicinity of Upper Strasburg, he was caught in the terrific storm that visited that section; the storm striking his wagon, raised the bed up, threw it over and uncoupled the wagon. Mr. Myers in order to save himself from being thrown out attempted to jump on the tongue; in doing so he missed his footing and fell between the horses and became entangled in the traces. The terrified animals dashed off at a furious rate, with the front part of the wagon, and Mr. Myers in his perilous position; after running about one-fourth of a mile, he, in some providential manner, became disentangled and fell to the ground. He was picked up and taken to a house in an insensible condition, when medical aid was summoned. For some time his life was despaired of, but is now out of danger.—The Franklin County Horticultural Society will give its first exhibition, in Repository Hall, on Saturday, the 12th inst.—About 5 o'clock on Monday evening, the 31st ult., a storm of unusual severity passed over Waynesboro' and vicinity. In many places fences were leveled with the ground and forest trees and fruit trees uprooted. The stable of Mr. Jacob Stouffer, on the Ringgold road, was demolished, and also the stable of Thos. J. Cunningham, near Pikesville. The large barns of John W. Good and Jos. M. Hess were partly unroofed. Of fourteen apple trees in the orchard of Jos. Ripple, only four were standing after the storm abated. Several large apple trees in the orchard of Mr. David Patterson were also prostrated. There are doubtless many other persons who sustained losses by violence of the storm.

CHRONICE.—On the 3d inst., a child of about six years of age, a daughter of the widow Ryder, in Frederick, died suddenly from eating too freely of Locust blossoms.—The Frederick County National Bank has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, and an "extra dividend" of two per cent.—The "New Richmond Mills," on Bollinger's creek, three miles from Frederick, were destroyed by fire on the 3d inst., loss $10,000, supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—The severe storm which passed over Emmitsburg last week, tore the roof from the barn belonging to Lewis Shriver, living three miles east of Emmitsburg. Many large trees were torn up by their roots, and considerable wheat knocked down.—On Monday night last the flouring mill and saw mill of Mr. W. H. Zimmerman, of Frederick, situated on Israel's Creek, near Walkersville, were entirely consumed by fire.

FUNKS.—On Monday eve ning the 31st ult., portions of Fulton county were visited by the same storm which visited Waynesboro, the hail doing considerable damage to growing crops. J. P. Connelly, Todd township, had a ten-acre field of rye literally destroyed, and the hail lay three inches deep on the ground, after the subsidence of the storm. The saw-mill of Messrs. Bozzart & Weaver, on the Meadow Grounds, was blown down by the violence of the wind, and a horse hitched adjoining, owned by Mr. Alexander, the sawyer employed in the mill, was killed by the falling of the roof. The hail storm, following the natural laws governing such phenomena, proceeded in a narrow track, or "vein," and passed in a Northeasterly direction expending its greatest violence in its path across the upper end of Todd township. The window glass and growing crops of A. J. Fore, Esq., in that vicinity, suffered extensively. Nearly every pane of glass was battered out by the heavy hail stones, whilst his growing rye and wheat were cut down to the ground. Others in the same neighborhood also suffered to a considerable extent. At Harrisonville hail fell to the thickness of 3½ inches, and it is said by the oldest citizens to have been the severest storm ever witnessed. The corn in the route of the storm is ruined. Some of the largest trees in the vicinity were uprooted. At Fort Littleton the storm was so violent as to blow down the barn of Mr. John Walker, residing 7½ miles South of that place. A portion of the roof was carried a considerable distance. Mr. John M'Geary, a wool dealer who was stopping with Mr. W., had two fine very horses in the stable at the time. Some of the large timbers fell on the best horse, killing him instantly.

WASHINGTON.—On Friday evening last, Mr. Daniel Miley, residing about half a mile from Clearspring, was instantly killed by lightning, while standing in the door of his residence.—The store of J. H. Blake, in Hagerstown, was robbed of goods to amount of $20; and an attempt made to enter the store of S. M. Bloom on the same night.

YORK.—W. H. Snyder has been appointed Postmaster at Loganville.—A German, named Valentine Cook, aged 40 years, was found dead lying in a gutter in Hanover, on the morning of the 29th ult. He was very intemperate had quarelled with his wife and left the house during the previous night. He probably fell in the gutter, and being too much intoxicated to help himself, was drowned or smothered in the filth.—On Sunday night, the 23d, ult., David M. Hoke's barn, near Stoverstown, North Codorus, was set on fire and destroyed.—On Tuesday of last week Robert J. Fisher (son of Judge Fisher) was admitted to practice as an attorney in the several Courts of York county, on a certificate from the Supreme Court of the State of New York.—A severe hail storm passed over York on the evening of the 31st ult., the hail in some places being as large as a walnut.—The Public Schools in York hereafter will be kept open 10 months.—Alfred A. Boyd, a brakeman, on one of the freight trains on the Northern Central Railroad, was instantly killed, at the bridge beyond Hyde's, about three miles south of this borough, on Monday the 31st ult. He was standing on the top of a car, loaded with lumber, and as the train passed under the bridge, his head came in contact with the top timbers and he was instantly killed.—Mr. Solomon Bushey, who resides near Wellsville, was seriously injured by a mule on Saturday 29th ult. He was working several of the animals and one of the number not being properly broken, became unmanageable, and threw Mr. Bushey upon the ground and tramped upon his head, breaking in his skull to such a degree as to expose the brain. Poor hopes of his recovery are entertained.—On the 1st inst., John McIlvain, four or five years old, and son of William McIlvain, climbed on a cart in South George street, York, and after riding a short distance, fell to the ground, broke his back, and was otherwise injured.—Mr. Howe, of Hanover, while passing through a strip of woods, on Sunday morning, on the banks of Oil Creek, was suddenly confronted by a large blacksnake, which at once commenced an attack. Mr. Howe retreated towards the creek, the snake closely pressing him, and upon reaching the stream he succeeded in obtaining a club with which he dealt the snake a blow, which laid it lifeless at his feet. The reptile was of the species known as the Black Viper, and over six feet in length.—On Friday night last $20 were stolen from the dwelling of Mrs. Beard, Hanover, and about $13 worth of harness from the shop of J. W. Keller.—On the 31st ult., the barn of Mrs. Craley, Chanceford township, was struck by lightning and destroyed with contents.

A CLOCK which has just been completed for the Cathedral of Beauvais contains 90,000 wheels, and indicates, among many other things, the days of the week, the month, the year, the signs of the zodiac, the equation of time, the course of the planets, the phases of the moon, and the time at every capital in the world, the movable feasts for one hundred years, the saints' days, &c. Perhaps the most curious part of the mechanism is that which gives the additional day in leap year, and which, consequently, is called into action only once in four years. The clock is wound up every eight days. The main dial is twelve feet in diameter, and the total cost exceeds $40,000.

GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS.—Ten years ago, two little acorns—only $2500 each—were planted at the corner of Sixth and Market Streets. Untiring industry, enterprise and honesty cultivated and developed them and to-day the great Oak Hall with its thousands of customers and more than a million of dollars of yearly business is the outgrowth of such small beginings. The branches of this "Oak" are far-spreading and shady. Men from all parts of the State find protection and refreshment under it and all share with the proprietors the numberless little acorns of profit and advantage that grow upon it now. 1t

Special Notices.

BEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

We have on hand printed price lists of most of the leading goods in our line of business, such as Queensware, Wooden Ware, and Chaff Goods, Soaps and Oils, &c., which lists we will be pleased to mail to any and all storekeepers who will send us their address.
June 11. WM. BLAIR & SON.

A GREAT POLITICAL REVOLUTION

was accomplished by the election of Grant, and a revolution of immense social importance has been effected by the general substitution of that pure and harmless preparation,

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE,

for the deadly compound of lead and brimstone, of which, according to the "Journal of Chemistry" and the "Medical Gazette," more than thirty varieties have been falsely upon the public! Cristadoro's Dye is the only one that

HAS BEEN ANALYZED;

and Professor Chilton, over his own signature, declares that it is perfectly wholesome.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the Hair after

Farming Implements, &c.

THE WORLD,

DGES' OHIO AND BUCKEYE

Reapers and Mowers.

A careful examination of these machines will convince any one of their superior merits over all others, in strength, durability, ease of draft, and re-bility for work, on all kinds of ground, and in every variety of grass and grain. Confident of this we ite those in want of a good machine to examine r themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

These machines can be sold as Naked Mowers—APERS as Hand Rake, Self-Rake, or Dropper—o different sizes: No. 1 Machine, with two cutter rs and three Knives, cutting five and a half feet iar s, and four feet eight inches in grass; No. 2, cutng four feet six inches.

We have that confidence in these machines that we e willing to let those wanting a machine test them th any other they may wish, and keep the one that es most satisfaction. DODGES' AUTOMAN SELF-AKE has given such general satisfaction that we consider it the best Self-Rake in use, and attached to other machine except the Dodge Machine, the lo and Buckeye patent.

For the benefit of those wanting machines we ould refer them to a few of those to whom we have ld the last season, viz:

John Beardorff, Sen.,	Henry Culp,
Ephraim Lady,	Henry King,
George Lady,	Elisha Penrose,
Jonathan Wisler,	David Stewart
James Mickley,	W. Ross White,
Daniel Seitz,	J. J. Kerr,
John Bender,	Andrew Welkert,
John Eckert,	Wm. Bigham,
Wm. Funt,	John Gelsey,
Cornelius Lott,	John N. Hoffman,
Wm. Gulden,	John N. Boyer,
Wm. Ross,	

lso, WIRE TOOTH HAY RAKES, including the ebrated Brandt, Rake, and Self-clearing Rakes, w. PLOUGHS, FANNING MILLS, AND FARM PLEMENTS GENERALLY.

ose in a wishing to examine machines will find them the warehouse of JOSEPH WIBLE & SONS, Gettysg, Pa., or at the residence of the subscriber, 2 es from Gettysburg, on the Harrisburg road. Per-s wanting Circulars will address the subscriber, ttysburg, Pa.

WM. WIBLE, Agent.

April 23.—tf

GET THE BEST!

SUWITZ'S IMPROVED MOWER AND REAPER.

he strongest, lightest draft, most compact, simple and perfect Machine ever offered to the public.

he undersigned having taken the Agency for ove's Celebrated Improved Mower and Reaper, ites the attention of the Farmers of Adams county it as the very best machine now in market. Its eral construction, embracing every necessary point constitute a perfect machine, is so simple that the t inexperienced person can readily understand it, consists of a less number of bolts, pieces and parts h any other machine, and is better adapted to all ds of Reaping and Mowing. A thorough examinaand trial will show this to you all to be true. Farmcontemplating to purchase a first class machine, at low will do well to call and examine it. Price 2 Reaper Attachment $25.

ALSO—THE

ucumber Wood Pump,

Wells, Cisterns, &c.—the best in market—and the ly thing where cucumber wood the taste of the er is not affected.

Persons desiring to see the Mower and Reaper, Pump, can do so by calling at Cress' Warehouse, tysburg; Horner's Warehouse, New Oxford, or at residence of the subscriber in New Salem. ay 14, 1869.—3m* JOSEPH KUNKLE.

TILL AHEAD!

HOFFHEINS'

REAPER & MOWER,

e of the Greatest Machines of the Age,

uperior to any other Machine now in use, and all cases any that will be invented in the future. It has been thoroughly tried and given general satisfaction. I would now inform all those who intend purchasing Machines to call and examine for themselves. e Machine is noted particularly to excel all other hines in strength, durability, lightness of draft, and ability of work, in all kinds of grass and grain.—is the largest grain saving machine in use. Farmers ing to purchase a first class machine, at low will do well to call and examine it. Price h

The Star and Sentinel.

Gettysburg, Friday, June 11, 1869.

CAUSE OF APPLE TREES DYING.—Mr. Murray, writing to the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, on the "Cause of Apple Trees Dying," says, that in Southern Ohio, where he was raised, he has known his father, eighteen or twenty years ago, to gather as much as forty bushels of apples from a single tree, and these of the most excellent varieties. In the same region it now takes about forty trees to produce one bushel. Apples began to decline in that locality about 1850. In his father's orchard the progress of the disease was quite marked. Bitter rot appeared, and the apples dropped off prematurely. The disease spred until finally the whole orchard became affected. His father hauled muck and put it round the trees, and straw and leaves. He manured, mulched and pruned, all to no purpose. The trees sickened and died. In his opinion, the death of the trees was caused solely by climatic changes.

When large crops of apples were raised in that locality, there were swamps and ponds near; the country had been but slightly cleared; the air was damp and humid; there were dense fogs and heavy dews.—The same influence which produced rich, juicy fruit, likewise caused ague and intermitted fevers. A good fruit year was always a fever and ague year. By and by the country was cleared up and the ponds were drained; fogs and dews were rare, and droughts frequent; the ague disappeared but the apples grew sick. They could not do without moisure. Apples are almost as choice of their locality as grapes. In a timbered country, well watered and not too far north, they will bear immense crops with scarce any attention. In other places they may do fairly, but in a dry climate they cannot succeed.

HOW TO MAKE PRIME BUTTER.—A great many intelligent people inquire with no little solicitude, when they see the immense quantities of butter in the New York and other markets, why it is that some plain and simple rule, which everybody can derstand and adopt, cannot be laid down for making butter. There can be such a rule. There is such a rule. And every person who follows it is sure to bring out prime butter. The rule is as simple, and may be adopted as readily as a rule for making cake or pies. Here it is. Observe it in all its details and you will be certain of firstrate butter. If the milk is churned, see that every dish and vessel that contains milk is clean and sweet. About 58° to 60° Fahrenheit is the proper temperature for either milk or cream, when the churning is commenced. Put no water in the milk or cream. If milk is allowed to stand until the cream rises, the pans must be set in a a clean and airy room of a uniform temperature, and free from all disagreeable odor. Then the churning must be performed before the cream has become at all rancid, or else it is injured by standing for nearly a week in a warm place. As soon as the butter is churned, it should be worked and salted. Everything round about the cream and butter should be as clean and sweet as the Spring breezes from the green hills. The next day the butter may be worked a little and salted with one ounce of fine clean salt per pound of butter, soon after which the butter should be packed. If proper cleanliness be observed the butter will be delicious. The miserable, filthy and sluttish manner of making butter is the means of glutting our markets with butter that respectable people cannot eat.

OVERWORK.—There was William Pitt, dead at 49, carrying the British Empire on his shoulders for a quarter of a century, and attempting to carry a pint of port wine daily and a pinch of opium in his stomach, and foundering in mid ocean from this over cargo. What a wreck was that when Brinsley Sheridan went to pieces on the breakers of intemperance and overwork! There, too, was Mirabeau, that prodigy of strength and health, of versatility and splendid talent, killed by the overwhelming labors and excitements of the tribune and the orgies of Cyprian hells. Sergeant S. Prentiss attempted the double task; and if ever a man might with impunity, he could, with leonine health and marvellous mental gifts.—Said a distinguished Mississippi lawyer to me, "Prentiss would sit up all night gambling and drinking, and then go into court next day and make a better plea in all respects than I could, or anybody else at the bar of our State, even though we studied our case half the night and slept the rest." He tried it, and in the trying burned to the socket in 41 years the lamp of life that had been trimmed to last fourscore. A draft upon the constitution in behalf of appetite is just as much a draft as in behalf of work; and if both are habitually preferred together, bankruptcy and ruin are sure and swift.

GENERAL BUTLER made the address at the decoration of the soldiers' graves at Gloucester, Massachusetts, and devoted a great portion of his remarks to a clear and concise summing up of the injuries which our country had received from England, the men and money that her hajred to our institutions had caused us to spend, and her aid to a slaveholders' rebellion. General Butler spoke of reparation as to be insisted on by the American people, and that it should be a lesson and precept that should be handed down from parent to child and never forgotten.

JUSTICE in Texas is still very rapid, if not always certain. A black mare was stolen from a livery stable, and, after search, was heard from in a distant town. The proprietors sent a messenger after her and a day or two afterwards received a despatch as follows: "Your mare is here; I will bring her; thief hung."

THE *Hearth and Home* says that the first thing for a farmer to find out is what grows best on his soil. After he has learned this it thinks he should not be discouraged by low prices for a year or two.

THE French have discovered that the white of an egg given in sweetened water is a sure cure for the croup. The remedy is to be repeated till a cure is effected.

MANY persons destroy their window sash endeavoring to remove old putty. This may be avoided by applying a hot poker to the putty, which will then readily yield to the knife and leave the sash clean.

Cows which are coming in at this season of the year should be well protected, well fed, and looked after daily. A little neglect now have to be paid for at a high rate.

JOSH BILLINGS divides the human race into three classes: "Those who think it is so, those who think it isn't so, and those who don't care whether it is so or not."

MR. James P. Boyd, for a year associate editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, has been promoted to one of the highest positions on the editorial staff of that journal.

SATAN was but a young snake when he tempted our parents with apples. He is about six thousand years old now and more cunning in his means of temptation.

"THERE, NOW," exclaimed a little girl while rumaging in a bureau drawer—"grand-father has gone to heaven without his spectacles."

"HAVE you ever broken a horse? inquired a jockey." "No, not exactly, but I have broken two or three wagons."

A MODEL surgical operation—to take the cheek out of a young man and the jaw out of a woman.

New Advertisements.

List of Merchants

WITHIN the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly for the year 1869, of Goods, Wares and Merchandise:

BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.

	Class.	Amount.
Fahnestock Bro.	9	$50 00
J. L. Schick	9	20 00
Michael Spangler	11	15 00
Ditto Shoe store	13	7 00
H. B. Woods	13	10 00
Robert & Elliott	13	10 00
F. D. Dagborn	13	12 50
A. Scott & Son	13	10 00
Danner & Ziegler	13	12 50
Miss Mary McAllister	14	7 00
Miss Harriet McCreary	14	7 00
Miss Knott	14	7 00
Wm. F. Eing	14	7 00
Charles Kappes	14	7 00
D. W. Robinson	14	7 00
T. C. Norris	13	10 00
S. S. McCreary	14	7 00
Jacob Brinkerhoff	13	10 00
Francis Cunningham	13	10 00
D. Kitzmiller & Bro	14	7 00
D. H. Klingel	14	7 00
James Pierce	5	7 00
Henry Overdeer	13	10 00
Mrs. H. M. Paxton	14	7 00
G. F. Kalbfleisch	14	7 00
Wm. J. Martin	13	10 00
Jacob W. Gross	13	10 00
Wm. Boyer & Son	13	10 00
Joseph Gillespie	13	10 00
Wm. E. Biddle	13	10 00
Wm. Meals	14	7 00
Louis Stroube	14	7 00
Hiram Warren	14	7 00
Jacob G. Herbst	13	10 00
E. M. Minnigh	14	7 00
Philip Winter	14	7 00
F. W. Wientzky	14	7 00
D. W. Heilbrecker	14	7 00
A. M. Hunter	13	10 00
Jeremiah Culp	14	7 00
Daniel Culp	14	7 00
G. H. Swope	14	7 00
A. D. Buehler	12	12 50
Robert Horner	14	7 00
John M. Huber	14	7 00
Soper & McCartney	14	7 00
Ditto second store	14	7 00
S. G. Cook	14	7 00
C. H. Buehler	9	25 00
Jacob Rheads	14	7 00
Jacob Reilly	10	20 00
John Cress	9	25 00
George C. Strickhouser	11	7 00
Cobean & Cunningham	13	10 00
Joseph Jacobs	14	7 00
McCurdy & Hamilton	9	25 00
Alex. Spangler	9	25 00
Bigham & Co	9	25 00
Wible & Sons	9	25 00
Samuel Faber	14	7 00
John Gruel	14	7 00
Wm. Bierbower	14	7 00

OXFORD TWP.

Malhorn & Bender	10	20 00
Herah & Bro	10	20 00
Abraham Sheely	11	15 00
Frey & Schnell	13	12 50
Daniel M. Miller	14	7 00
L. Hershey	14	7 00
Martin Heintzel	14	7 00
W. D. Zummer	12	12 50
B. R. Forte	14	7 00
John Glatz	14	7 00
Francis X. Smith	14	7 00

BERWICK BOR.

Lewis Jordy	14	7 00
Mary Stoffahn	14	7 00
Wm. Davis	14	7 00
D. H. Hollinger	14	7 00
Mrs. Mayers	14	7 00

STRABAN TWP.

John G. Gilbert	14	7 00
Upton Neely	14	7 00
Hugo King	14	7 00
Philip A. Myers	14	7 00
Daniel Golden	10	20 00
draft of Eckenrode	11	15 00

READING TWP.

Howard & Bro	13	10 00
Jacob S. Taughinbaugh	13	10 00
Singleton Nicholls	14	7 00
Adam S. Myers	14	7 00

HAMILTON TWP.

Picking & Co	14	7 00
Elijah Spangler	13	10 00
Shaffer & Moul	14	7 00
Henry L. Miller	14	7 00
John Geiselman	13	10 00
Dr. S. Mcmenhelder	14	7 00
Crow Spangler	13	10 00
J. J. Klein	14	7 00
Geo. Mendorf	14	7 00
Wm. S. Hildebrand	14	7 00
Michael McSherry	14	7 00
A. E. Stoner	14	7 00
John U. Ruff	14	7 00
Wm. Wolf	14	7 00

MOUNTPLEASANT TWP.

Samuel Shorb	14	7 00
Simon Harnish	14	7 00
Wm. A. McSherry	14	7 00
J. E. Smith & Co	14	7 00
Ephraim Miller	13	10 00

MOUNTJOY TWP.

Emanuel Feeser	14	7 00
J. Yoost & Son	14	7 00
Sarah Ilans	14	7 00

MENALLEN TWP.

Eppley & Hoopes	14	7 00
A. T. Wright	14	7 00
Hoffman & Burkholder	13	10 00
Pitzer & Son	13	10 00
Henry N. Minnigh	14	7 00
Charles D. Elden	14	7 00
Hulda Pearose	14	7 00
Wm. S. Carl	14	7 00
Amos Schlosser	14	7 00

LITTLESTOWN BOR.

Samuel Little	14	7 00
A. F. Barker	14	7 00
Martin Staffy	12	12 50
Sharfe & McSherry	13	10 00
Reesman & Shorb	14	7 00
John Hinkle	14	7 00
J. H. Butters	14	7 00
Miss Kate Schreiner	14	7 00
M. & J. Hauver	14	7 00
Wm. F. Crouse & Bro	12	12 50
Naring & Lefever	13	10 00
David Schwartz	15	5 00
Weikert & Starr	8	50 00
John H. Baumgardner	14	7 00
Amos Shosly	14	7 00
J. W. Gobrecht	14	7 00
Colehouse & Rahter	8	50 00
Henry Dysert	14	7 00
Dr. James Cress	9	25 00
Lavina Bittinger	14	7 00
H. S. Klein	14	7 00
Ephraim Myers	14	7 00
Young & Baschoar	14	7 00
Snyder & Son	14	7 00
Alex. Little	14	7 00
Crouse Bros & Co	14	7 00

FRANKLIN TWP.

Plank & Spangler	11	15 00
Tobias Corer	13	10 00
J. H. Raffensperger	14	7 00
H. W. Witmore	14	7 00
Barney Reilly	14	7 00
Solomon Dome	14	7 00
Martin L. Miller	14	7 00
Mrs. Rollman	14	7 00
Jacob Marks	14	7 00
James A. Rebert	14	7 00
Jacob F. Lower	13	10 00
Alex. Miller	14	7 00
John E. Little	14	7 00

BUTLER TWP.

Jacemiah Golden	14	7 00
Lewis Fohl	14	7 00
Jacob Eppelman	14	7 00
Edward Staley	14	7 00
Eliza Smith	14	7 00
Israel Shank	12	12 50

HAMILTONBAN TWP.

Harbaugh & Bro	14	7 00
Shields & Musselman	13	10 00
Wertz & Musselman	13	10 00
Charles F. Hinkel	14	7 00
D. Sullivan & Son	12	12 50

CONOWAGO TWP.

Michael Reilly	13	10 00
Wm. M. Schwartz	13	10 00
John Fowler	14	7 00

LIBERTY TWP.

Samuel Martin	14	7 00
Martin Overholtzer	14	7 00

LATIMORE TWP.

Warner & Son	14	7 00
Joel Grieat	14	7 00

HUNTINGTON TWP.

Rachael Pilkerton	14	7 00
B. W. Ziegler	14	7 00
Hartman & Sadler	11	15 00
Grisel & Bro	11	15 00
J. F. Gardner	14	7 00
Mrs. Grisel	14	7 00
Samuel Lashaw	14	7 00
Lewis W. Heikes	14	7 00
T. G. Wolf	14	7 00
John W. Reisinel	14	7 00
Miss Mary Jobe	14	7 00
Mr. Crist	14	7 00

CUMBERLAND TWP.

Paxton Bigham	14	7 00

GERMANY TWP.

Myers & Son	14	7 00

UNION TWP.

David Willett	14	7 00
Samuel K. Baker	14	7 00
Abraham Sell	14	7 00
Edward Wentz	14	7 00
Mrs. Reiser	14	7 00

FREEDOM TWP.

A. Washright	7	10 00
Wm. Baker	14	7 00

STONEBYE TWP.

P. & C. Yeatts	13	10 00
J. F. Houck	14	7 00
Daniel Delap	14	7 00

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

John Hannig, Gettysburg	8	5 00
Adam Diehl, "	8	5 00

APPEAL.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the above return of classification, that I will hold an Appeal, at the Commissioner's Office, in Gettysburg, on *Saturday, the 19th day of June next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.*, when and where all persons that may consider themselves aggrieved by said classification may attend.

☞The above Licences must be paid on or before the first day of July, 1869.

J. M. WALTER,
Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for Adams.

May 21.—4t

Coal, Lumber, Lime, &c.

GETTYSBURG LIME KILNS.

THE undersigned has bought out his former partner, WM. GUINN, and now continues

THE LIME-BURNING BUSINESS

himself—at the Gettysburg Lime Kilns; on the course of the Railroad and North Stratton street. Thankful for past patronage, he will endeavor to deserve its continuance, by prosecuting the business as vigorously and on as large a scale as possible—always selling a good article and giving good measure. Farmers and others may look for the prompt filling of orders.

He also continues the

COAL BUSINESS,

offering the most popular kinds. Housekeepers and others should give him a call. Blacksmith Coal constantly on hand.

Lime and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

Gettysburg, Nov. 20, 1867. JACOB BEILEY

Business Cards.

MANTUA-MAKING.

MRS. E. J. ZIEGLER

Is prepared to do every description of

Plain Sewing, Dress Making included.

Residence—East Middle st., one door from the Methodist Church, Gettysburg, Pa. [Feb. 5.—tf

JOHN W. TIPTON, FASHIONABLE BARBER, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also an excellent assistant and will insure satisfaction. Give him a call.

May 29, 1867.

GRANITE-YARD,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

ON RAILROAD, NEAR FREIGHT DEPOT.

PETER BEITLER

Is prepared to furnish GRANITE, for all kinds of BUILDING AND MONUMENTAL PURPOSES, at reasonable rates—

Curbing, Sills, Steps, Ashlers, Posts, Monuments, Cemetery Blocks, &c., &c.,

cut and finished in every style desired, by best of workmen.

☞Orders from a distance promptly attended to. June 3—tf

JEREMIAH CULP

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

Undertaker & Paper-Hanger,

Is prepared to furnish on short notice and reasonable terms

COFFINS OF ALL STYLES.

Healso keeps on hand a large assortment of WALL PAPER, which he sells at lowest cash rates, and if desired will furnish hands to put it on the wall.

PLAIN & FANCY SIGN PAINTING EXECUTED TO ORDER.

☞York street—a few doors east of Lutheran Church

May 27, 1868—tf.

ROBERT D. ARMOR,

GAS FITTER, PLUMBER AND BELL HANGER,

East Middle street, half a square from the Court-house,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all or ders in his line. Work done in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices as low as can possibly be afforded to make a living.

GAS PIPE

furnished, as well as Chandeliers, Brackets, Drop Lights &c.; also WATER PIPE, Stops, Top and Front Spigots, and, in short, everything belonging to gasor water fixtures.

Bells hung, and furnished if desired. Locks of all kinds repaired. [Dec. 30, 1867.—t

FURNITURE.

D. C. SHEAFFER

PETERSBURG, (Y. S.,) PENNA.,

Is prepared to offer to the Public, anything in his as cheap as can be had in the county.

☞Purchasers will do well to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.

FURNITURE

made to order. Repairing done neat cheap and with dispatch. Jan 25, 1868.—tf

NEW BUSINESS.

Upholstering & Trimming.

WILLIAM E. CULP

HAS opened an establishment opposite Weaver's Livery Stables, on Washington street, for

Covering Sofas, Chairs, Mattrasses, and Upholstering in all its branches.

He also continues his old business of Trimming Buggies, Carriages, &c., and solicits from the public their patronage. Charges moderate.

Gettysburg, Pa., Dec. 11.—tf

HOWE MACHINES!

THE LATEST IMPROVED & GENUINE *ELIAS HOWE, JR.,* SEWING MACHINES.

JACOB F. THOMAS,

Agent for Adams County, Pa., Granite Hill, P. O., (Gulden's Station.)

ORDERS will be promptly attended to. Machines delivered to all parts of the county and instructions given gratis.

☞The public are cautioned against parties who use the name of HOWE in connection with their machines on account of the popularity of the Howe Machines. Thereare none GENUINE unless they have stamped in each machine a medallion having the likeness of ELIAS HOWE, JR., on it, &c.

Feb. 26—tf

WHEAT WANTED.

The undersigned will pay the highest market price for

GOOD WHEAT,

delivered at his Mill, "Glenwood Mills," formerly McIlhenny's, in Highland township.

GEORGE GINGELL.

Dec. 18, 1868.—tf

Surveying—Conveyancing.

J. S. WITHEROW,

FAIRFIELD, PA.,

Tenders his services to the public as a

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

and is prepared to survey Farms, Lots, &c., on reasonable terms. Having taken out a Conveyancer's *License*, he will also attend to preparing

DEEDS, BONDS, RELEASES, WILLS, LEASES, ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, CLERKING AT SALES, &c.

Having had considerable experience in this line, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage. Business promptly attended to and charges reasonable.—Post Office address, Fairfield, Adams co., Pa.

Jan. 1, 1869.—tf

JOHN G. LENHART,

SURVEYOR.

WILL promptly attend to all calls in the Surveying line.

CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

Residence in New Oxford, Adams co., Pa.

March 5.—3m*

ICE CREAM SALOON.

JOHN GRUEL,

Chambersburg St., Gettysburg,

next door to Eagle Hotel,

Has always on hand a large assortment of all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY,

made of the best materials, with Fruits, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Cakes, &c.

ICE CREAM

served to customers, and orders for Families or Parties promptly filled. Having special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, and determined to please he invites his friends to give him a call.

April 9.—tf

IMPROVED FRENCH RANGE AND RANGE FERNITURE

MANUFACTURED BY

Bramhall, Deane & Co.,

247 & 249 Water st., New York.

April 9.—3m

NEW HARNESS SHOP.

JOHN CULP

INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has resumed the Harness-making business, and opened a Shop on Carlisle street, Gettysburg, adjoining the Passenger depot, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all kinds of

HARNESS,
BRIDLES,
COLLARS,
WHIPS,
LASHES,
FLY-NETS, &c., &c

which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Also,

TRUNKS of all kinds.

REPAIRING and MENDING attended to promptly. Having been working at the business for 30 years, I can guarantee the best kind of work. All being made under my own superintendence. Give me a call.

May 7, 1868.—tf JOHN CULP.

Medical.

YOUNT'S COMPOUND

FOR THE CURE OF

PUTRID SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, or any other Inflammatory or inward disease of the Throat if not of too long standing. Also, SCARLET FEVER. This medicine has been tried in

THOUSANDS OF CASES,

in different parts of the country, and has never been known to fail if taken in time and according to directions. It is warranted to cure. Give it a trial and it will speak for itself. Every household should provide themselves with a box of this medicine and keep it on hands. The cures that it has effected are truly marvelous.

☞Prepared and sold by ISRAEL YOUNT & Co., Gettysburg, Pa., or by their authorized agents. For sale at nearly all the Stores in Adams county.

May 29, 1867.—tf ISRAEL YOUNT & CO.

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS.

A SAFE BLOOD PURIFIER,
A SPLENDID TONIC,
A PLEASANT BEVERAGE.
A CERTAIN CURE
AND
PREVENTIVE OF DISEASES.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian physician Dr. OLIVOLTA, who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the *Zingarini Herb*—the most remarkable vegetable production, the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZINGARI BITTERS is composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c., &c.

In the PREVENTION and CURE of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases have been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

F. RAHTER & CO.,

No. 6 N. Front St., Philadelphia.

RECOMMENDED BY

Ex. Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher,
Hon. Edward McPherson, " "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, " "
Hon. Wm. McSherry, " and others.

☞SEND FOR CIRCULARS. ☜

Feb. 19, 1869.—1y

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although so called *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases in the last stages are daily settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* treatment, quickly disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance, whatever, it is nowise injures any patient. The number of its genuine cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is great that by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies have wholly failed.

Unwell mated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $100 PER BOTTLE.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Druggist, Gettysburg Pa. [Oct. 2, 1868.—3m

THE GREAT

Invigorator and Restorer

OF THE

Vitality of the Stomach.

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Materials.

Pure Tonics and the most Pleasant Aromatics.

This invaluable Remedy for Dyspepsia and General Debility of the stomach is offered to the public, after a fair trial of its merits, with entire confidence that it will command their approval. It has been combined with the materials which compose it, in practicing Physicians—among others to Dr. M. D. G. PFEIFFER, one of our oldest and most skilful Physicians, residing at New Oxford, who, after examination, pronounced it a Remedy which he could not only show its salutary effects, when properly administered, in cases of Dyspepsia, springing from old age and debilitating effects of serious fixed diseases—weakening, and at last destroying the nervous power of the stomach itself—and therefore entitling it to be emphatically called "The Great Invigorator."

Dr. W. J. MCCLURE, another prominent Physician of New Oxford, also gives his opinion:

NEW OXFORD, Dec. 30, 1868.

Mr. JOHN BUSBY.

Dear Sir:—At your request I have examined "The Great Invigorator," prepared by you, and the formula from which it is prepared. It is compounded of some of the most powerful vegetable tonics and most pleasant and agreeable aromatics, and I have no hesitancy in recommending it in Chronic cases of Dyspepsia, and in all cases of Indigestion resulting from debility of the digestive organs. As far as I myself used, it will be of incalculable benefit to the suffering of our race, I subscribe myself,

Yours, very respectfully,
W. J. MCCLURE, M. D.

☞Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., by

BUSBEY & BEAGY, Proprietors.

AGENTS.—The "Great Invigorator" can be had from the following Agents:

D. E. Fouts, Baltimore, Md.; S. M. Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.; A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.; A. S. Hildebrand, East Berlin, Pa.; F. J. Wilson, Berwick Bor., Pa.; Theodore Fleger, Berwick Bor., Pa.; F. X. Smith, Irishtown, Pa.; S. G. Lawrence, Mount Rock Pa.; W. A. McIlhenny, Red Land, P. O. Pa.; J. H. Wiest New Oxford, Pa.; D. M. Miller, New Oxford Pa. [Jan. 15.—1

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE

HAIR.

The Great Desideratum of the Age.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for useful ness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not s fi whitecambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

☞PRICE $1.00. ☜

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Druggist, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 2 1868.—1y

Miscellaneous.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

I have opened an agency for the

SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

n connection with my law business in Gettysburg

Parties wishing to sell, or buy lands, may find it to their advantage to call. Several

Farms and Woodland

A No. 1. FARM, PRICE $8,000
A TRACT, 90 ACRES, FOR $1,800
A GOOD FARM, 230 ACRES, VERY CHEAP
A FARM, 150 ACRES, FOR $8,000
A FARM, 65 ACRES, FOR $2,075
A FARM, 54 ACRES, FOR $2,400
A VERY GOOD FARM, 100 ACRES
A VERY GOOD FARM 125 ACRES
A VERY GOOD FARM, 180 ACRES
A NO. 1, FRUIT FARM, 200 ACRES
A GOOD FARM, 150 ACRES, near Getty-burg
A GOOD FARM, 150 ACRES and 30 ACRES WOODLAND FOR $5,500
A GOOD FARM, 125 ACRES AT $25 PER ACRE
A VERY GOOD FARM, 240 ACRES, AT $50
A FARM, 100 ACRES, AT $50
A FARM, 150 ACRES and VERY GOOD BUILDINGS AT $35 PER ACRE
A GOOD FARM, 100 ACRES and GOOD BUILDINGS
A GOOD FARM, 150 ACRES

Very desirable property in Littlestown. Also, several House and out-lots in Gettysburg for sale.

R. G. MCCREARY,
Attorney at Law.

Gettysburg, July 10, 1868.—tf

In consequence of the disastrous fire, which in January last, destroyed their store and its contents,

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.

Jewellers,

Have laid made especially to their order in Europe and in America, an entirely

New Stock of Choice Goods,

Which are now opened and ready for examination.

Very Fine Paris Mantle Clocks,

(Every movement with the new improvements.)

NEW SIDE ORNAMENTS TO MATCH,

Entirely new

Bronzes, Groups and Figures.

GORHAM MANUF'G CO'S

FINE ELECTRO WARES,

Best Sterling Silver Wares,

New designs,

Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c.,

A very full assortment at very

MODERATE PRICES.

For the present at

819 CHESTNUT ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Mar. 4, 1869.—1y

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S,

IN THE

JOBBING ROOMS,

UP STAIRS,

You will find the Largest Stock of Millinery and Straw Goods in the City, and a collection of bargains not to be found elsewhere.

We cut lengths at Piece Prices.

Buy and Sell for Cash.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

309, 311, 313½ GRAND, and 66, 68, 70 ALLEN ST.,

CORNER STORE,

Fifth Block East from the Bowery,

NEW YORK CITY.

Third and Second Floors—Retail.

First Floor—Wholesale exclusively.

April 25.—3m

SPRING

1869. MILLINERY. 1869.

I RESPECTFULLY invite an early inspection of my new stock of

BONNETS & HATS,

Ribbons, Silks, Crapes, Malines, Nets, Blonds, Laces,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

Frames, Gimp and Straw Trimmings. Also,

FANCY GOODS

of every description and the latest styles, all of which I will sell at the lowest cash prices.

April 9.—3m HARRIET MCCREARY.

GETTYSBURG RAIL ROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 15, A. M. and connects at Hanover Junction with trains going North and South, passengers reaching Baltimore at 12 20, P. M., Harrisburg at 12 45, P. M., Philadelphia at 4 00, P. M., and New York at 7 00, P. M. Returning, arrive at Gettysburg at 12 15, P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, Harrisburg, &c.

SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 12 40 P. M. and connects at Hanover Junction with fast line North at 2 10, P. M., reaching Harrisburg at 4 00, P. M., Philadelphia at 9 00, P. M., New York at 12 00, P. M.; and with Mail Train South at 2 51, P. M., reaching Baltimore at 5 00, P. M. Returning arrives at Gettysburg at 4 15, P. M., with passengers from Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c.

R. MCCURDY Sup't.

April 30, 1869.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

MONDAY, APRIL 26th, 1869.

Great trunk line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Bethlehem, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2 35, 5 20 and 8 10 A. M., 12 25 noon, 2 00 and 10 55 P. M. connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 9 45, 11 45 A. M. and 3 20, 6 45, 9 30 P. M., and 6 00 A. M., respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2 35, 5 20 A. M. and 10 55 P. M. Trains, without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8 10 A. M., 2 00 and 4 30 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations; the 4 30 P. M. train